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TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH COMMAND
FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA

AD621293

PRELIMINARY FLIGHT TEST DATA

XH-51A RIGID ROTOR HIGH SPEED FLIGHT PROGRAM

INTERIM REPORT NO. 9

DECEMBER 1964

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SUMMARY

This report summarizes the flight test results of the Phase IV, XH-51A compound helicopter testing. For this program, an XH-51A helicopter was modified to incorporate a wing and a J-60 auxiliary jet engine. The purpose of this phase was to obtain flight test data on performance, stability, maneuverability, critical stresses and vibration at speeds up to an objective of 200 knots. The data included in this report presents the results in these areas at speeds up to a level flight true airspeed of 219 knots.

The completion of this phase represents the end of the flight testing required by the original contract. Preparation of a final report is in progress.

Results and Discussion

Performance

Level flight performance of the compound helicopter in terms of shaft horsepower required is shown on Figure 1. This data has been corrected to sea level standard day and shows performance as a pure helicopter, with the J-60 engine at idle and in full compound flight. Figure 2 shows the jet thrust required for the same flight condition. Figure 3 shows the tail rotor power required. Equivalent total propulsive power requirement can be seen by summing the curves shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3. Figure 4 shows the variation of rotor lift which was measured during the performance testing. Note that at the high speeds the rotor was very nearly unloaded.

Flying Qualities

Cyclic control stick positions in trimmed level flight are shown on Figure 5. During the course of the program, the incidence of the control gyro arms was reduced from 30 degrees to 5 degrees to reduce structural loads in the gyro drive system. This resulted in a change in the aerodynamic forces which produce a gyro processing moment and an apparent shift in the static stick-fixed longitudinal stability. Actual longitudinal stability, evidenced by the pitching moment of the wing-body against the rotor system was not altered by the gyro arm incidence change.

As forward flight speed was increased, measurement of the one per rev. flapwise bending in the main rotor, resolved to show the pitching and rolling components, indicated increasingly negative longitudinal stability. To restore positive longitudinal stability, the size of the horizontal tailplane was increased. Figures 6 and 7 show the effect of the change in area of the horizontal tailplane on the pitching component of the main rotor one per revolution flapwise bending.

Tail rotor pedal position is shown in figure 8 and indicates that ample directional control margins existed at high speed.

Maneuvering stability was comfortably positive throughout the test program. This is shown on Figure 9.

Structures:

Structural measurements including loads in the main rotor hub and blades, control gyro arms, main rotor pitch link, tail rotor, horizontal stabilizer, wing bending, and main rotor lift were obtained. A review of the loads measured indicates that the major structural item most likely to govern the fatigue life of the vehicle is the main rotor hub at station 7.0. Hub flapwise and chordwise bending moments were measured at hub station 6. These station 5 bending moments can be converted to stress at station 7 by the following factors.

Station 6 flapwise bending moment, inch pounds X
1.42 = station 7 stress, psi

Station 6 chordwise bending moment, inch pounds X
0.152 = station 7 stress, psi

Assuming a stress concentration factor of 3, the hub at station 7 has an estimated endurance limit cyclic stress of 26,000 psi.

The compound helicopter was initially flown without the auxiliary J-60 jet engine operating. These tests were conducted from hover to a forward speed of 96 knots CAS. The structural loads with the J-60 off are shown in Figures 10 and 11. The structural loads on these plots are essentially the same as the conventional XH-51A helicopter loads extrapolated to the weight and C.G. of the compound helicopter.

The next series of tests were conducted with the J-60 at idle (approximately 200 pounds of thrust). The structural loads with the J-60 at idle are shown in Figures 10 and 12. These plots show that the main rotor hub loads decrease with the added thrust from the J-60 at idle. With increased J-60 thrust for level flight, tests were conducted to determine the optimum collective blade angle setting for the higher speeds. The structural loads are plotted versus collective blade angle for the various speeds and collective blade settings up to 158 knots CAS, Figures 13, 14, and 15. From these tests, the optimum collective blade angle setting from a blade loads standpoint was determined to be approximately 4.5 degrees. The main rotor hub loads for this collective blade angle setting are also plotted versus calibrated air-speed on Figure 10.

With the large horizontal stabilizer at zero degree incidence, tests were conducted at 120 knots and 140 knots with variations in collective to determine the effect of collective blade angle setting. The data from these tests are plotted in Figures 16, 17, and 18. Extrapolation of these data to the higher speed conditions indicated that a collective setting around 3.8 degrees would be a satisfactory compromise angle for proceeding to high speeds with a constant collective blade angle.

The speed was built up to 201.5 knots CAS in approximately 10 knot increments with the collective blade angle held at approximately 3.8 degrees. The data from these tests are plotted versus airspeed in Figures 19 through 23.

The main rotor blade flapwise cyclic bending at station 6 shown in Figure 19 increased almost linearly with speed to a maximum value of 15,300 inch pounds at 201.5 knots. As can be seen in Figure 23, the majority of this moment was caused by the one per revolution pitch and roll components of the blade bending.

The cyclic flapwise bending at station 6 of 15,300 inch pounds converts to a cyclic stress of 21,700 psi at station 7. The cyclic chordwise moment at station 6 of 18,200 inch pounds converts to a stress of 2,800 psi at station 7. The sum of the two results in a maximum possible cyclic stress of 24,500 psi as compared to an estimated endurance limit of 26,000 psi.

Main rotor pitch link axial loads are shown in Figure 21. The maximum cyclic loads are only 137 pounds as compared to an estimated endurance limit of 1,400 pounds. Note that there has been no tendency for the loads to increase rapidly with speed increase. The blade feathering and torsion loads have increased only very gradually with increase in airspeed.

Gyro arm flap and chord bending loads also are shown in Figure 21. At speeds above 170 knots, the gyro arm incidence angle setting was reduced from 30 degrees to 5 degrees. This had negligible effect on the cyclic chordwise loads, but did reduce the cyclic flapwise loads. The incidence angle was changed to reduce the steady torsion load on the gyro drive shaft. The cyclic loads measured are well below the estimated endurance limit of the gyro arms.

Measurements of tail rotor flapwise bending at station 19.5 were obtained at speeds above 170 knots. These are shown in Figure 22. Analysis of data obtained during previous tests with the three-blade main rotor had shown that station 19.5 was the most critical bending station on the tail rotor. The cyclic loads fall somewhat below what might be expected by extrapolating the measurements as a regular helicopter; however, they are approaching the estimated endurance limit of 790 inch pounds. Linear extrapolation of the data indicates that the endurance limit would be reached at a speed somewhere between 230 and 240 knots CAS.

Measured horizontal stabilizer bending loads are shown in Figure 20. There is a difference between the average load L and R indicating an apparent swirl in the air flow in that area. The static loads are well under the limit static strength. The cyclic loads obtained are reasonably high and the frequency of motion is at tail rotor rotatational frequency. The symmetrical first bending mode of the stabilizer, as determined by ground shake tests, is 30.5 cps. The tail rotor rotatational frequency is 35 cps and apparently the two frequencies are close enough together to provide a reasonable amount of excitation to the stabilizer. To help alleviate this, cable guy wires were strung from the stabilizer tips to the fuselage top and bottom at the stabilizer. These helped keep the oscillatory amplitude from building up too rapidly. The estimated endurance

limit for the stabilizer is 3,200 inch pounds. This was exceeded by 22 per cent for a few minutes of flight time in the runs at speeds above 180 knots.

Autorotation Entries

Structural loads during the transition from powered flight to autorotation and during the autorotation are usually less than experienced in powered level flight and therefore are not shown.

Maneuvering Conditions

The load factors obtained at various airspeeds with the J-60 jet engine off are shown in Figure 24. The maximum speed obtained with jet off was 134 knots CAS and the maximum load factor was 1.51 g's with the minimum load factor of 0.4 g's. With the jet engine operating, the speed-load factor values obtained are plotted in Figure 25. The maximum load factor obtained was 1.8 g's and the minimum 0.64 g's. All load factors are corrected to a weight of 4,300 pounds.

Main rotor flapwise and chordwise bending moments at station 6 and flapwise bending moment at station 157 are plotted versus load factor in Figures 26, 27, and 28. With the jet engine on and the collective blade angle lowered, the flapwise average bending moments at station 6 are more negative due to the reduced rotor lift. The cyclic loads scatter considerably and do not appear to have any significant trend with either load factor or rotor lift. With reduced rotor lift, the chordwise loads, both average and cyclic, are reduced considerably at all load factors. At station 157, the flapwise cyclic bending loads appear to be somewhat smaller with a reduced collective blade angle (jet engine on), whereas the average loads appear to be relatively unaffected by the collective blade angle.

The flapwise and chordwise cyclic loads are the maximum loads that occurred during the maneuver and do not necessarily occur at the time of the maximum load factor.

Vibration

Cabin vibration levels are shown on Figure 10 for the pure helicopter mode and Figure 11 with the J-60 at idle. Due to the high gross weight and the power levels required, these vibration levels are excessive.

In compound flight, the vibration levels are greatly reduced and are shown on Figure 29 for frequencies of 4 per revolution and higher.

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4	Level Flight Performance, Variation of Rotor Lift.
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Cockneet Helicoper

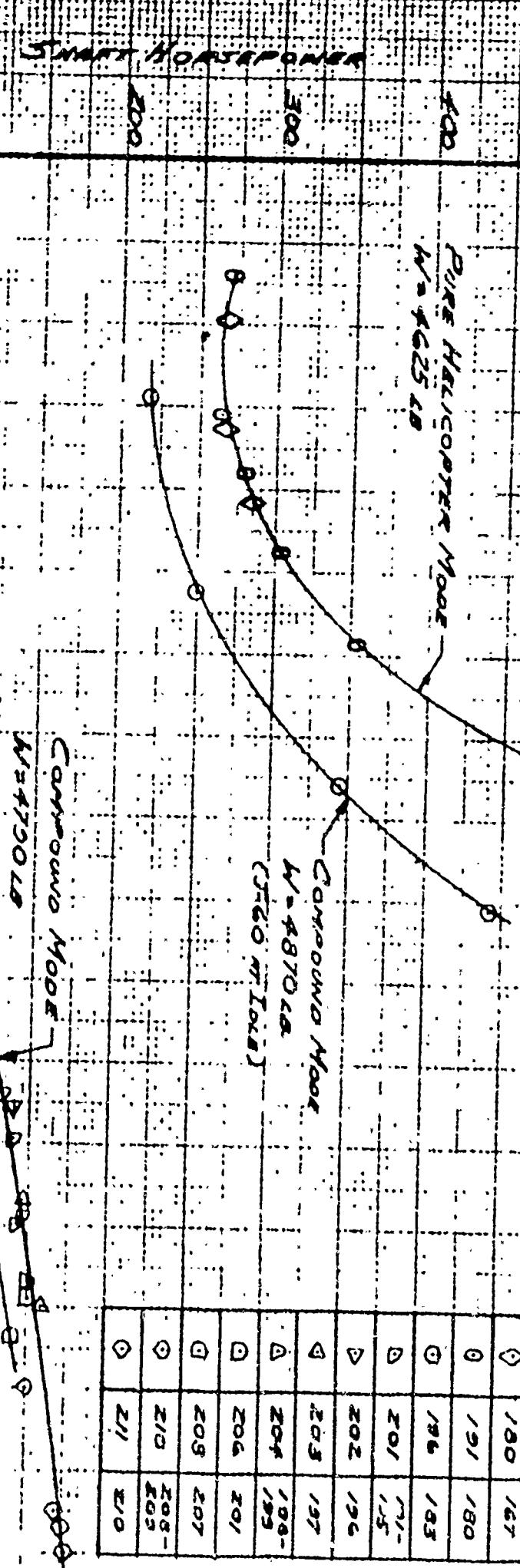
Moore XMAS/1

LEVEL FLIGHT PERFORMANCE - COMPOUND HELICOPTER

SELL OVER STRONGERS DAY **FOR
HORSEPOWER**

5m: BUND 15/1263

SYNTHETIC



LOCKHEED HELICOPTER
Model XH-51A

FIGURE 3

LEVEL FLIGHT PERFORMANCE - COMPOUND HELICOPTER

VARIATION OF TIE ROTOR HORSEPOWER

Sea Level, Sonoma Bay

100% RPM

Imp. BUNO 15123

JIN	TUR	FLE
0	191	180
0	196	188
0	201	195
0	202	196
0	205	197

True Power Horsepower

100 120 140 160 180 200

True Power Horsepower

100 120 140 160 180 200

Compound Mode
Wt. 4800 lbs.

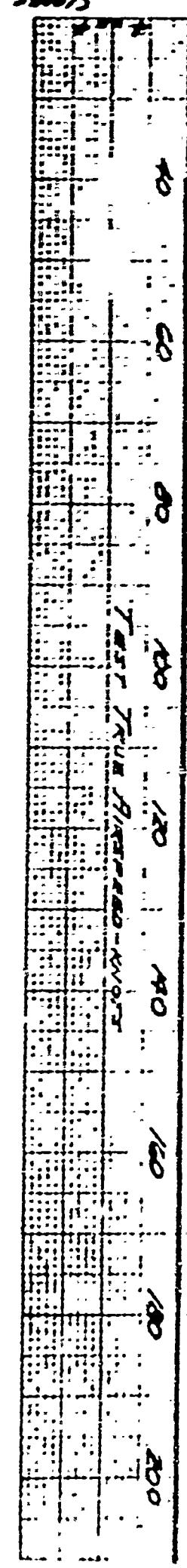
100 120 140 160 180 200

Wt. 4750 lbs.

100 120 140 160 180 200

True Power Horsepower

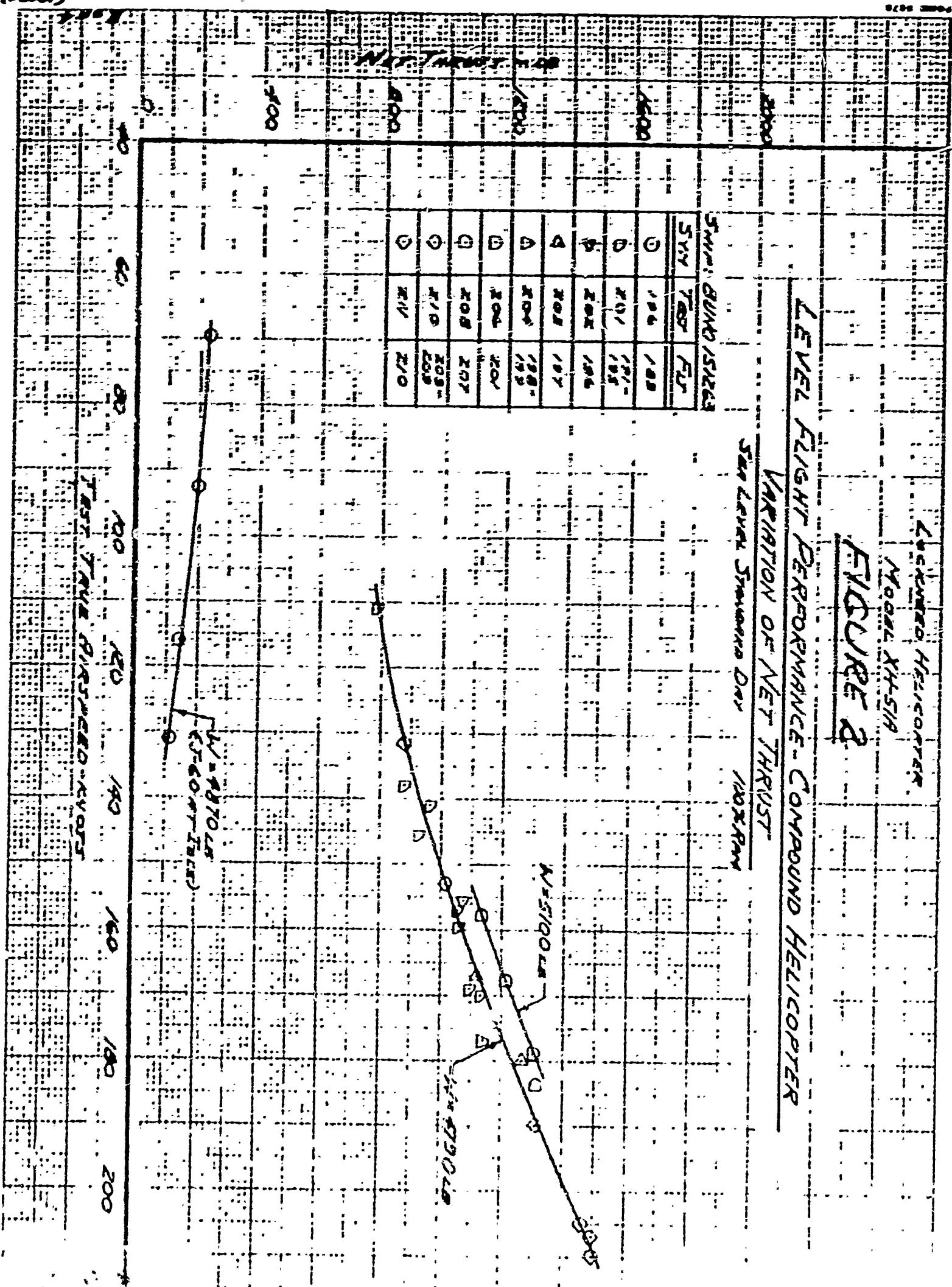
100 120 140 160 180 200



LOCKHEED HELICOPTER
MODEL XH-51A

FIGURE 2

LEVEL FIGHTER PERFORMANCE - COMPOUND HELICOPTER
VARIATION OF NET THRUST
FOR LEVEL FLIGHT AND HOVER



LOCKHEED HELICOPTER
MODEL XH-51A

EXERCISE 2

LEVEL FLIGHT PERFORMANCE - COMPOUND HELICOPTER

VARIATION OF ROTOR LIFT

Test Level Standard Day - 100% RPM
Time: BUNO 151263

SWR	TEST	FIT
0	181	180
0	196	183
0	201	195
0	202	190
0	203	177
0	204	193
0	206	201
0	208	207
0	210	208
0	211	210

Compound Mode
N = 4870 CPS

Compound Mode
N = 4730 CPS

Root Mean Square

Test True Rotor Speed - CPS

LOCKHEED HELICOPTER
MODEL XH-51A
SHIP - BUNO 151263

CYCCLIC CONTROL POSITIONS IN LEVEL FLIGHT

COMPOUND HELICOPTER

FIGURE 5

SYM	○	□	△	□	○	○	○	○	○
TEST	196	197	199	201	206	208	210	211	

CYCCLIC STICK POSITION - IN.
RIGHT 2
1
0
-1
-2 LEFT

CYCCLIC STICK PITCH POSITION - IN.
AFT 2
1
0
-1
-2 FWD

AFT LIMIT = 4.80 IN.

FWD LIMIT = 5 IN.

VARYING COLLECTIVE
J-60 @ IDLE
GYRO ARM ANGLE (i_c) = 30°

GYRO ARM ANGLE (i_c) = 5°
CONSTANT COLLECTIVE (θ_c = 3.8°)
J-60 POWER AS REQ'D

40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

CALIBRATED AIRSPEED - KNOTS

(1002 C)

AH 51A BONO 151263 S/N 1002 COMPOUND

PITCH & ROLL COMPONENT OF N1 FLAP BEND STA. 6 VS. COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE

6-100 K CAS
6-70 K CAS
0-10 K CAS
0-12 K CAS
0-15 K CAS
0-180 K CAS

4 BLADE ROTOR T-60 ON
TEST. SOFT. HORIZ. STAB. 0-10 DEG.

FIGURE 8

ROLL COMPONENT NO. 1 BLADE FLAP. MIN. STA. 6
(S. P. E. R. F. 1) - 14105. X 1000,

UP FWD

-6

-4

-2

0

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

22

24

26

28

30

32

34

36

38

40

42

44

46

48

50

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472

474

476

478

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484

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492

494

496

498

500

502

504

506

508

510

512

DATE
CML 10

XH-SIA BU NO 151263 S/N 1028 COMPLETED

125

ROLL & PITCH COMPONENT VS. COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE

1/4 BLADE MTOG

24.2.50 FT. HORIZ STAB @ 0,0 DEG.

Z-62 ON

△ 120K CAP

▽ 140K CAP

FIGURE 7

No. 1 BLADE
UP FWD

-2

0

-2

-4

-6

-8

-10

-12

UP NFT

UP LT

-14

-12

0

-12

UP RT

-12

0

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

22

24

26

28

30

32

34

36

38

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208

210

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214

216

218

220

222

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226

228

230

232

234

236

238

240

242

244

246

248

250

252

COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE deg

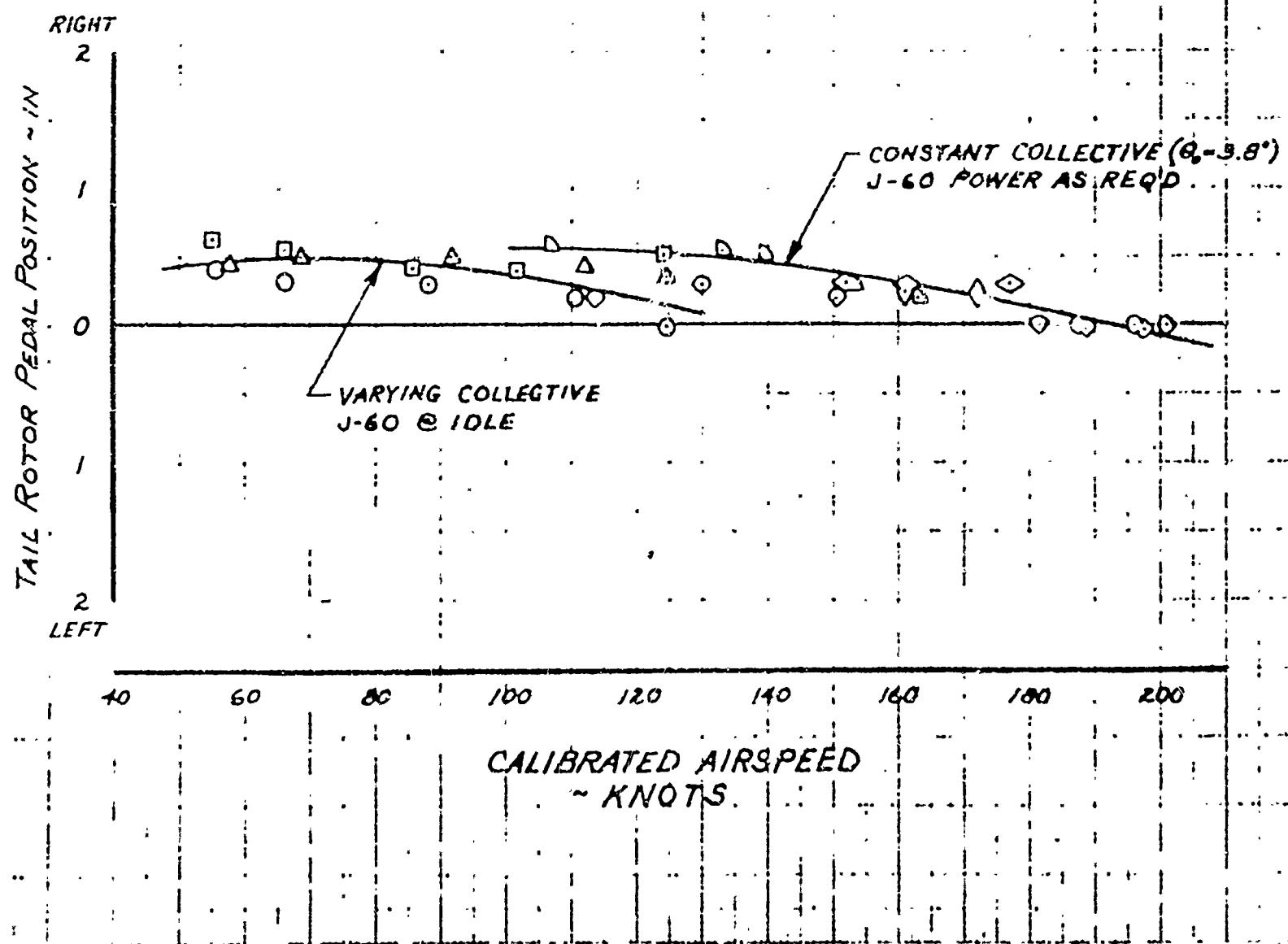
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LOCKHEED HELICOPTER
MODEL XH-51A
SHIP - BUNO 151263

TAIL ROTOR PEDAL POSITION IN LEVEL FLIGHT
COMPOUND HELICOPTER

FIGURE 8.

SYM	O	□	△	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊
TEST	196	197	199	201	206	208	210	211



LOCKHEED HELICOPTER

MODEL XH-51A

MANEUVERING STABILITY: COMPOUND HELICOPTER

J-60 ENGINE OPERATING

S/N#P: 8040151263

FIGURE 9

24

SYM	TEST	FLY	WEIG. LB	DEN. AUS-PT	LONG. MOM.	LAT. MOM.
○	189	178	4355	1850	-3685 W-48 FWD	-19101 W-48 LT.
□	192	181	4400	2550	-3600 FWD	-19101 LT.

20

16

12

8

4

0

Cyclic Stick Force (lb)

CONFIGURATION NOTES:

1. CYCLIC STICK PITCH
SENSITIVITY = 100%
2. GYRO ARM ANGLE = 30°
3. HORIS. TAIL INC = -1° (S = 2.57m)
4. 31.5 LB BOG-WEIGHT
INSTALLED (7.2 kg/g)
5. LANDING GEAR UP.
6. SPEED SENSOR OFF.
7. USING SWIVEL HEAD
AIRSPEED SYSTEM

130 kts / 685 lb

40 kts / 380 lb

LOAD FACTOR = 9.5

1.0

1.2

1.4

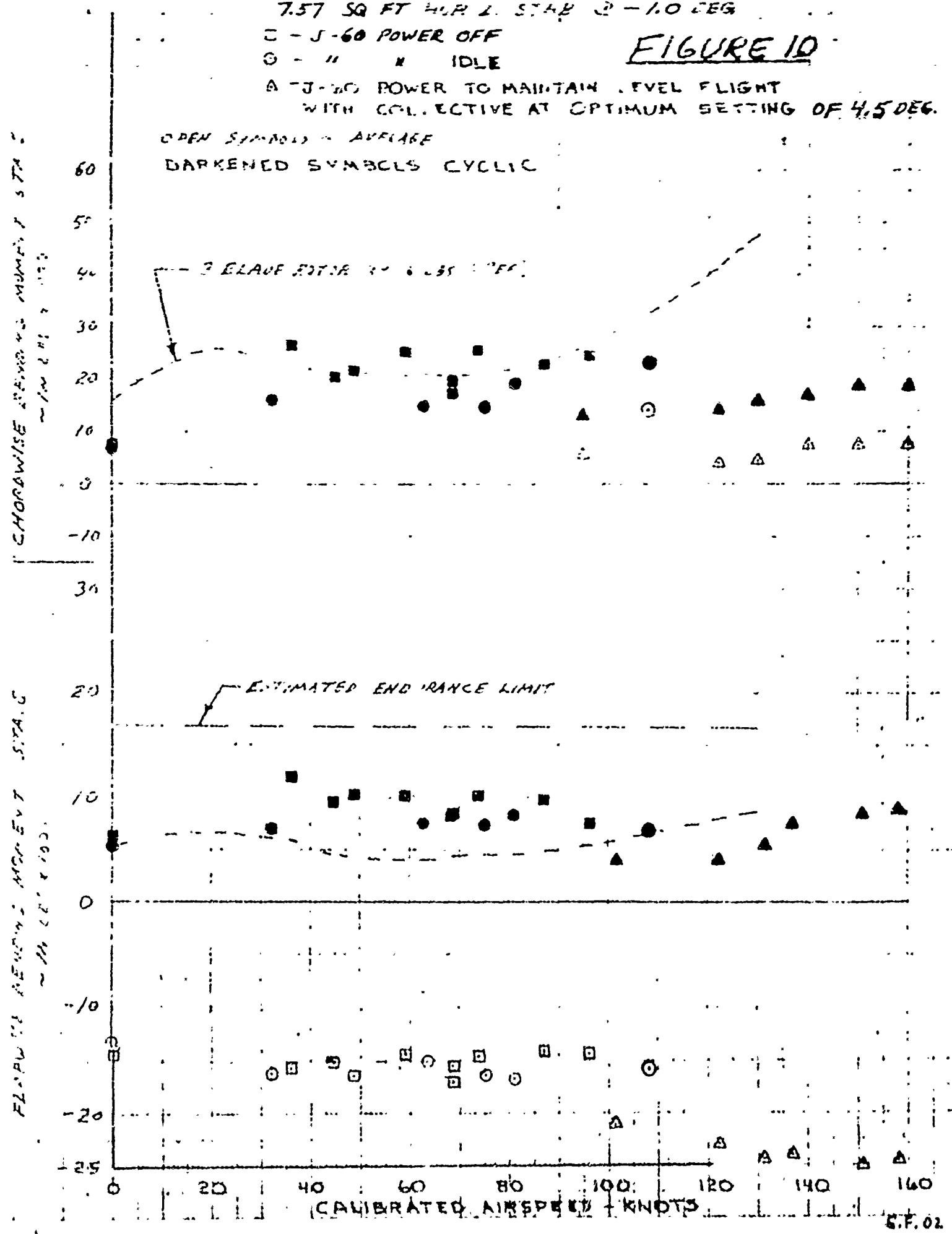
1.6

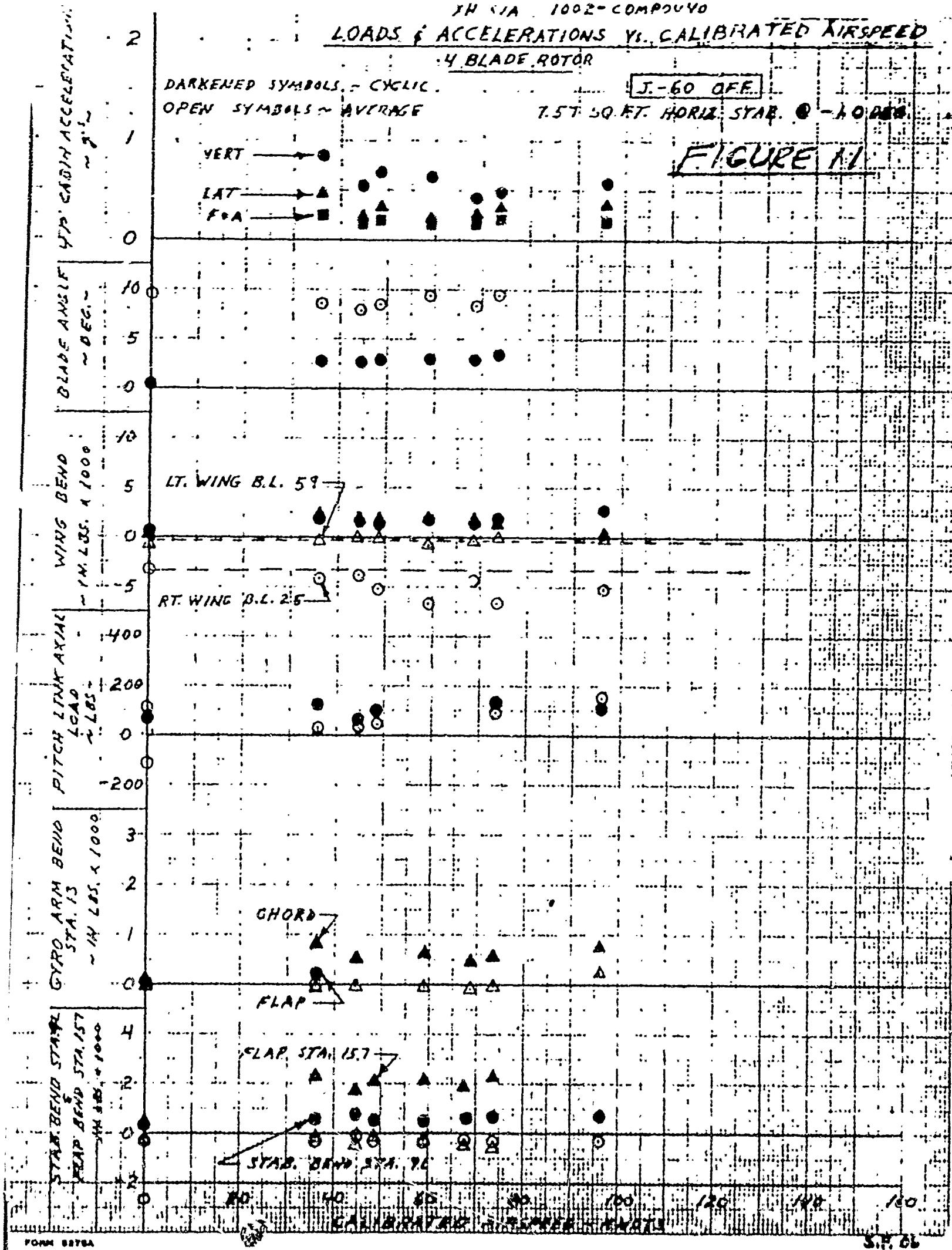
1.8

2.0

MAIN ROTOR BLADE AREA = 7.57 SQ FT
 4 BLADE AREA
 7.57 SQ FT FOR 1. STAB $\delta = 1.0$ DEG
 S - S-60 POWER OFF
 O - " " IDLE
 A - J-60 POWER TO MAINTAIN LEVEL FLIGHT
 WITH COLLECTIVE AT OPTIMUM SETTING OF 4.5 DEG.

FIGURE 10





IN 1/4 A.U. IMPOUND

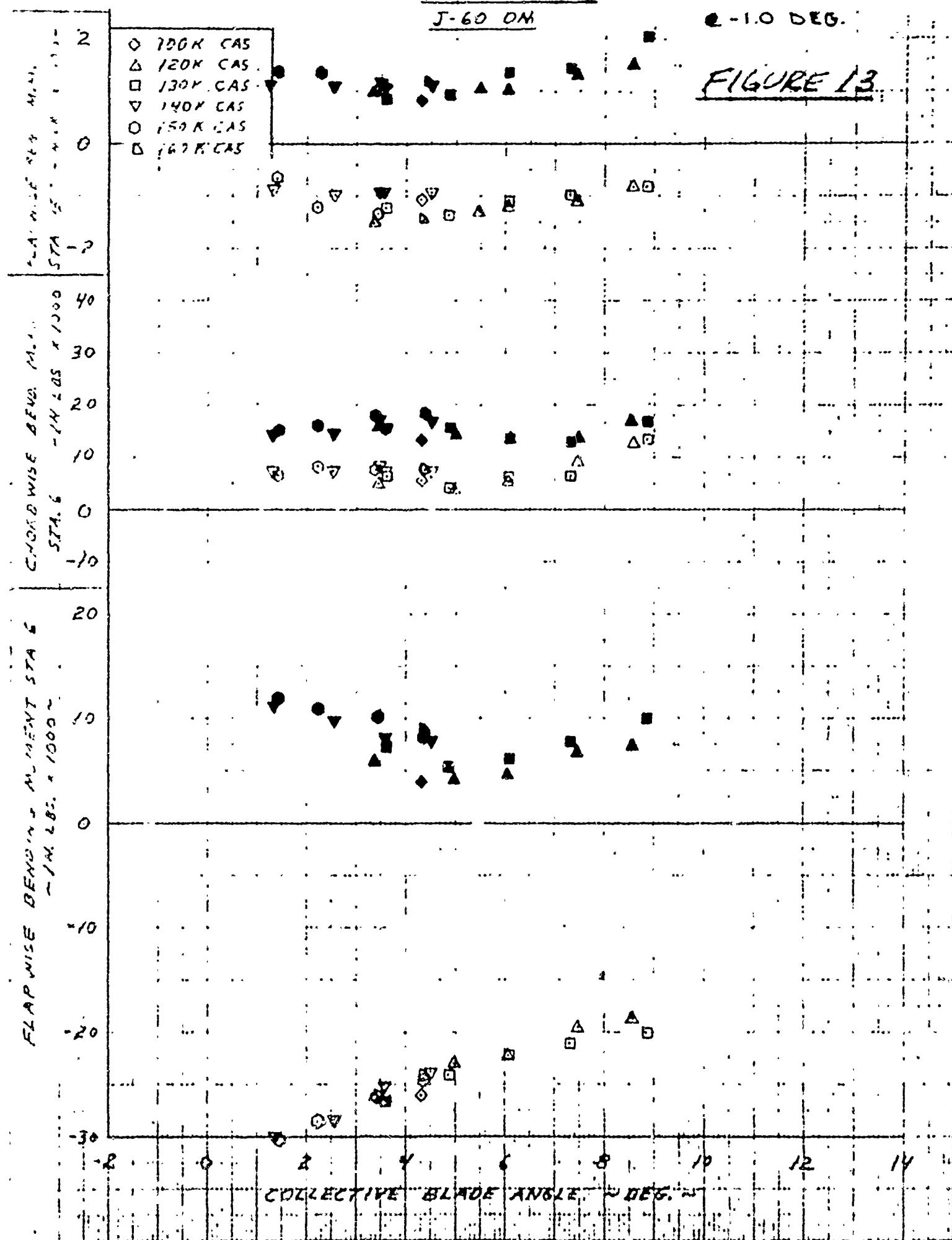
MAIN ROTOR BLADE LOADS vs. COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE

4 BLADE ROTOR

7.51 SQ FT HORIZ. STAB.

J-60 OM

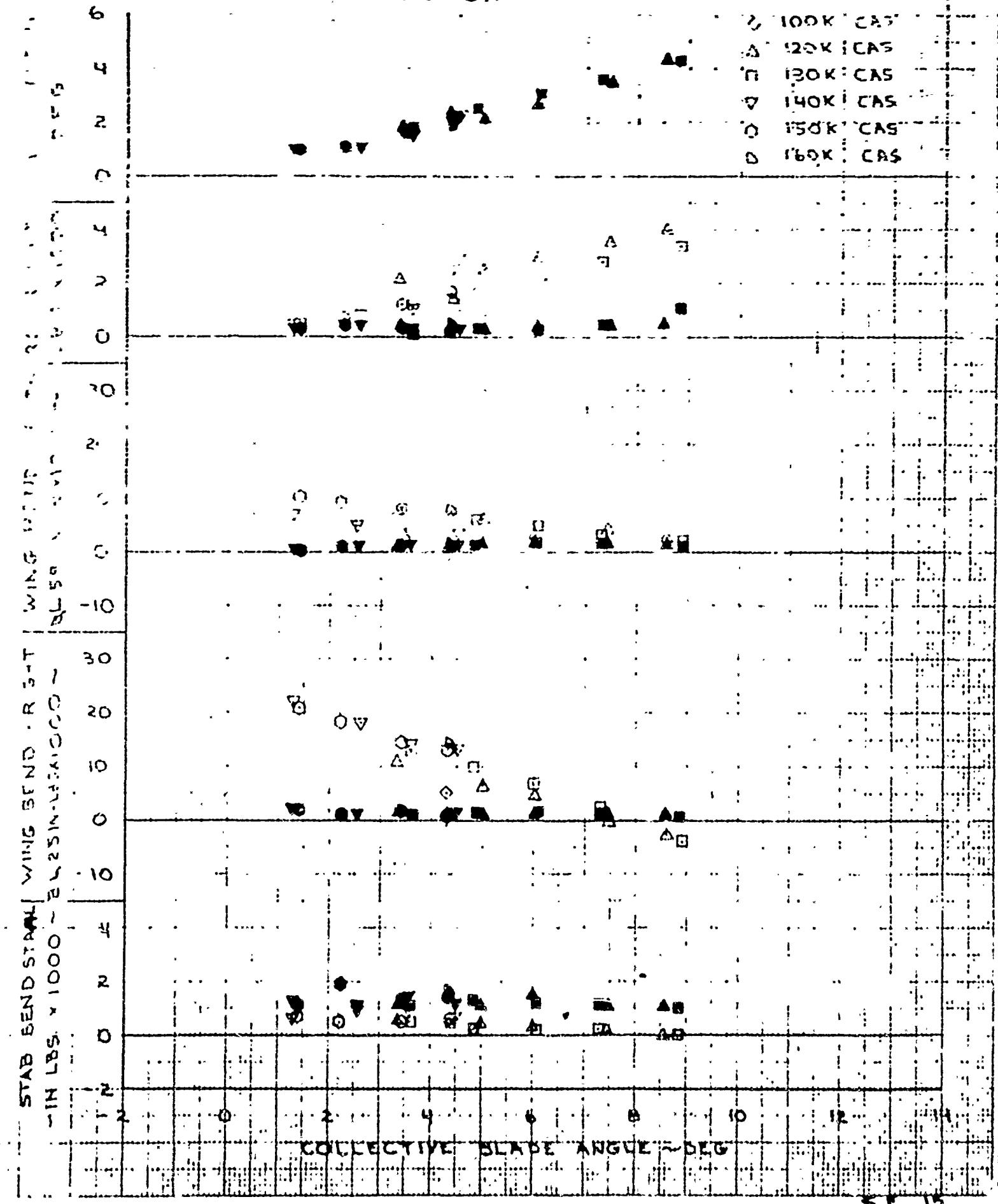
-1.0 DEG.



SECOND
LOADS Y COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE
4 BLADE MOTOR

757 50' FT HORIZ. STAB. A - 10 DEG:
 T-60 ON

FIGURE 14



XH-51A 002 COMPOUND
LOAD VS COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE

4 BLADE ROTOR

FIGURE 15

LOAD ON 7.5750 FT HORIZ. STAB. $\delta = 0^\circ$ DEG.

0 100 CAS

△ 120 CAS

□ 130 CAS

▽ 140 CAS

○ 150 CAS

○ 160 CAS

○ 170 CAS

○ 180 CAS

○ 190 CAS

○ 200 CAS

○ 210 CAS

○ 220 CAS

○ 230 CAS

○ 240 CAS

○ 250 CAS

○ 260 CAS

○ 270 CAS

○ 280 CAS

○ 290 CAS

○ 300 CAS

○ 310 CAS

○ 320 CAS

○ 330 CAS

○ 340 CAS

○ 350 CAS

○ 360 CAS

○ 370 CAS

○ 380 CAS

○ 390 CAS

○ 400 CAS

○ 410 CAS

○ 420 CAS

○ 430 CAS

○ 440 CAS

○ 450 CAS

○ 460 CAS

○ 470 CAS

○ 480 CAS

○ 490 CAS

○ 500 CAS

○ 510 CAS

○ 520 CAS

○ 530 CAS

○ 540 CAS

○ 550 CAS

○ 560 CAS

○ 570 CAS

○ 580 CAS

○ 590 CAS

○ 600 CAS

○ 610 CAS

○ 620 CAS

○ 630 CAS

○ 640 CAS

○ 650 CAS

○ 660 CAS

○ 670 CAS

○ 680 CAS

○ 690 CAS

○ 700 CAS

○ 710 CAS

○ 720 CAS

○ 730 CAS

○ 740 CAS

○ 750 CAS

○ 760 CAS

○ 770 CAS

○ 780 CAS

○ 790 CAS

○ 800 CAS

○ 810 CAS

○ 820 CAS

○ 830 CAS

○ 840 CAS

○ 850 CAS

○ 860 CAS

○ 870 CAS

○ 880 CAS

○ 890 CAS

○ 900 CAS

○ 910 CAS

○ 920 CAS

○ 930 CAS

○ 940 CAS

○ 950 CAS

○ 960 CAS

○ 970 CAS

○ 980 CAS

○ 990 CAS

○ 1000 CAS

○ 1010 CAS

○ 1020 CAS

○ 1030 CAS

○ 1040 CAS

○ 1050 CAS

○ 1060 CAS

○ 1070 CAS

○ 1080 CAS

○ 1090 CAS

○ 1100 CAS

○ 1110 CAS

○ 1120 CAS

○ 1130 CAS

○ 1140 CAS

○ 1150 CAS

○ 1160 CAS

○ 1170 CAS

○ 1180 CAS

○ 1190 CAS

○ 1200 CAS

○ 1210 CAS

○ 1220 CAS

○ 1230 CAS

○ 1240 CAS

○ 1250 CAS

○ 1260 CAS

○ 1270 CAS

○ 1280 CAS

○ 1290 CAS

○ 1300 CAS

○ 1310 CAS

○ 1320 CAS

○ 1330 CAS

○ 1340 CAS

○ 1350 CAS

○ 1360 CAS

○ 1370 CAS

○ 1380 CAS

○ 1390 CAS

○ 1400 CAS

○ 1410 CAS

○ 1420 CAS

○ 1430 CAS

○ 1440 CAS

○ 1450 CAS

○ 1460 CAS

○ 1470 CAS

○ 1480 CAS

○ 1490 CAS

○ 1500 CAS

○ 1510 CAS

○ 1520 CAS

○ 1530 CAS

○ 1540 CAS

○ 1550 CAS

○ 1560 CAS

○ 1570 CAS

○ 1580 CAS

○ 1590 CAS

○ 1600 CAS

○ 1610 CAS

○ 1620 CAS

○ 1630 CAS

○ 1640 CAS

○ 1650 CAS

○ 1660 CAS

○ 1670 CAS

○ 1680 CAS

○ 1690 CAS

○ 1700 CAS

○ 1710 CAS

○ 1720 CAS

○ 1730 CAS

○ 1740 CAS

○ 1750 CAS

○ 1760 CAS

○ 1770 CAS

○ 1780 CAS

○ 1790 CAS

○ 1800 CAS

○ 1810 CAS

○ 1820 CAS

○ 1830 CAS

○ 1840 CAS

○ 1850 CAS

○ 1860 CAS

○ 1870 CAS

○ 1880 CAS

○ 1890 CAS

○ 1900 CAS

○ 1910 CAS

○ 1920 CAS

○ 1930 CAS

○ 1950 CAS

○ 1970 CAS

○ 1990 CAS

○ 2010 CAS

○ 2030 CAS

○ 2050 CAS

○ 2070 CAS

○ 2090 CAS

○ 2110 CAS

○ 2130 CAS

○ 2150 CAS

○ 2170 CAS

○ 2190 CAS

○ 2210 CAS

○ 2230 CAS

○ 2250 CAS

○ 2270 CAS

○ 2290 CAS

○ 2310 CAS

○ 2330 CAS

○ 2350 CAS

○ 2370 CAS

○ 2390 CAS

○ 2410 CAS

○ 2430 CAS

○ 2450 CAS

○ 2470 CAS

○ 2490 CAS

○ 2510 CAS

○ 2530 CAS

○ 2550 CAS

○ 2570 CAS

○ 2590 CAS

○ 2610 CAS

○ 2630 CAS

○ 2650 CAS

○ 2670 CAS

○ 2690 CAS

○ 2710 CAS

○ 2730 CAS

○ 2750 CAS

○ 2770 CAS

○ 2790 CAS

○ 2810 CAS

○ 2830 CAS

○ 2850 CAS

○ 2870 CAS

○ 2890 CAS

○ 2910 CAS

○ 2930 CAS

○ 2950 CAS

○ 2970 CAS

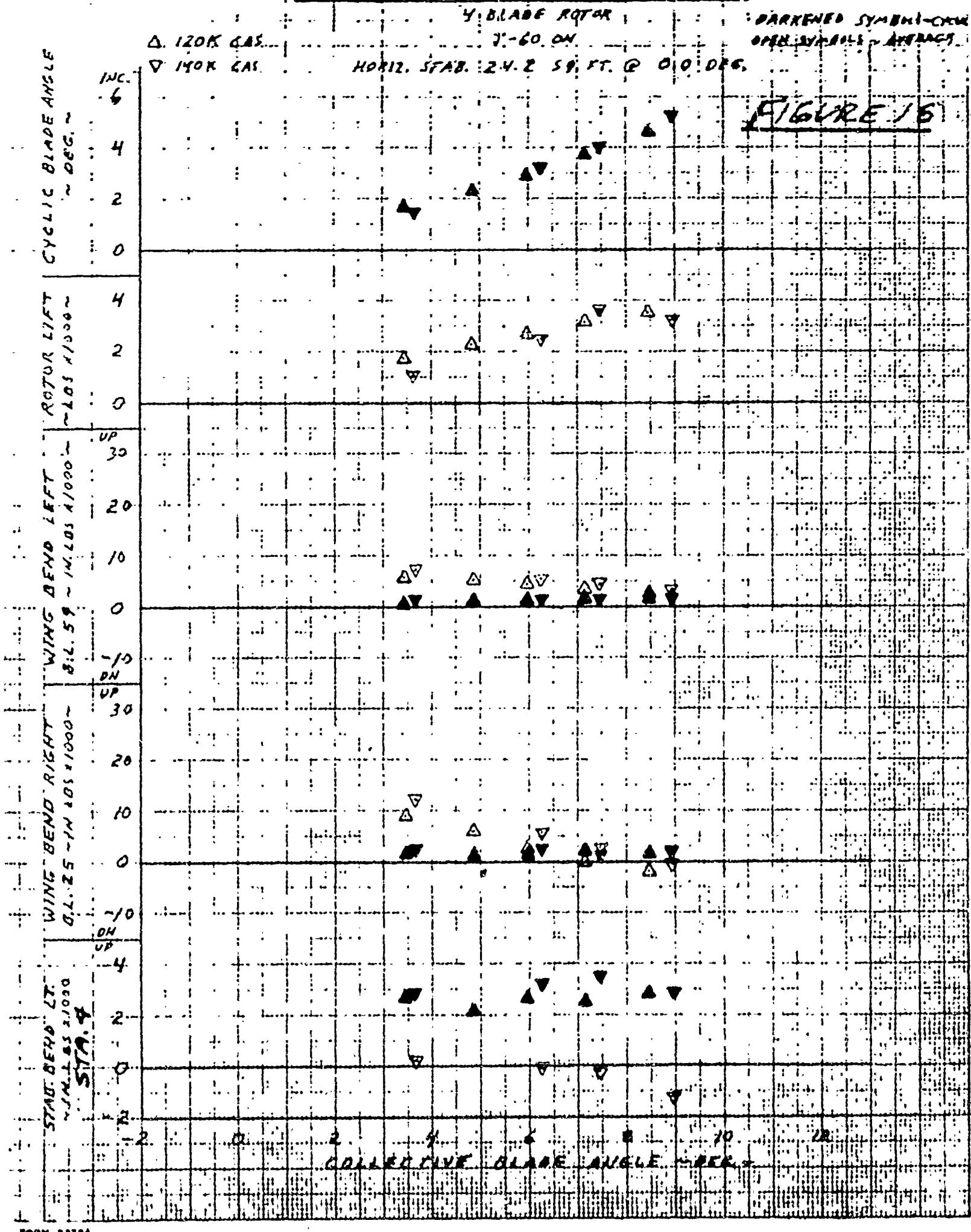
○ 2990 CAS

○ 3010 CAS

○ 3030 CAS

○ 3050

XH-51A BUNO 151263 3/4" 100R COMPOUND
LOADS IN COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE



1H 5.0 1.1 131233 3m 2-2 compound

MAIN ROTOR BLADE LOADS vs. COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE

4 BLADE ROTOR

-Δ. 120 K 545:

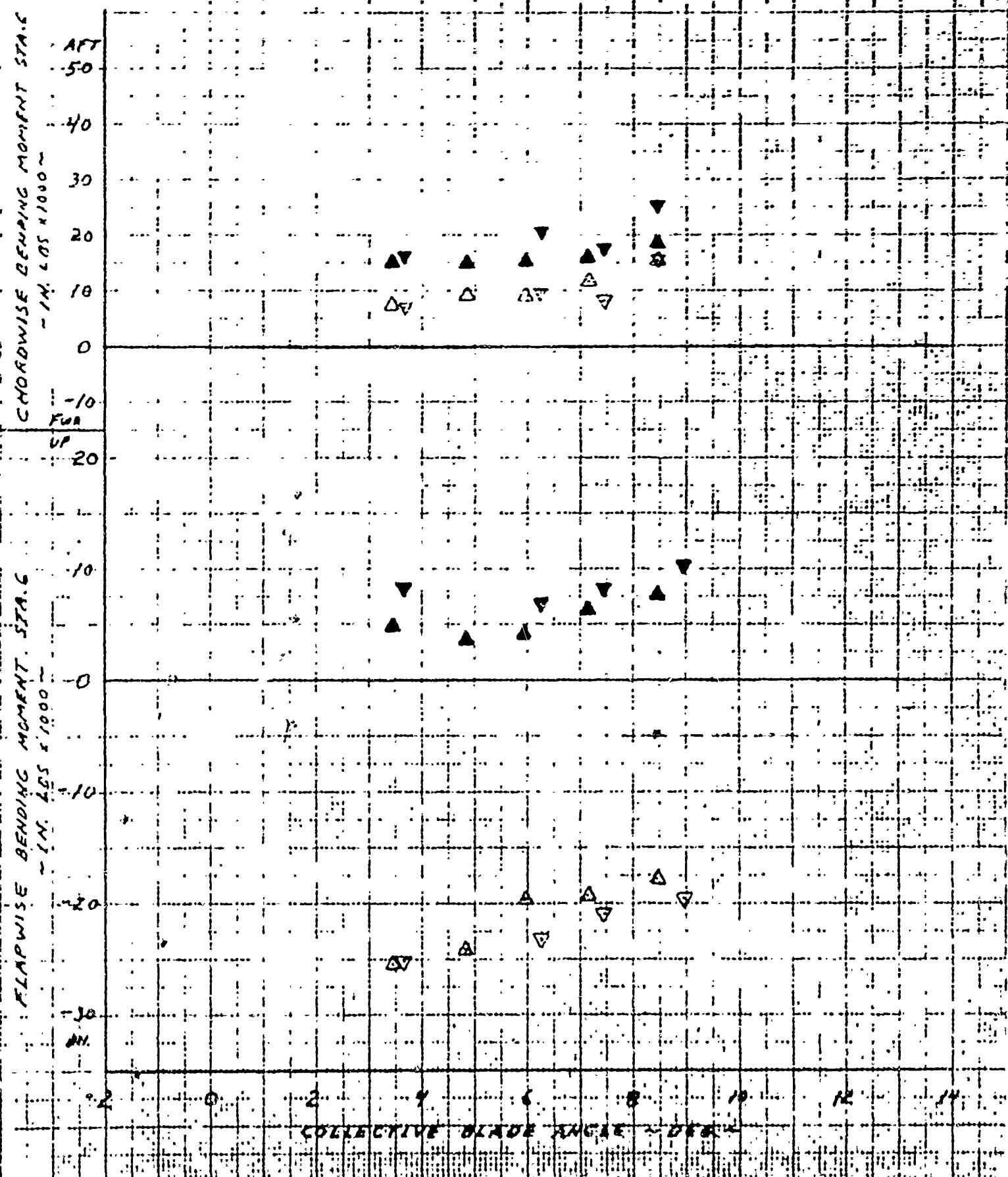
J:SD.ON..

• V 190 K CAS

HOP. IZ. STAB. 24.2 SQU. 9 0.0 DEF.

FIGURE 17.

**BARKENED SYMBOLS - CPGK
OPEN SYMBOLS - AVFAGE.**



IN SIA 8000 SIZE 63 56 1012 COMPON.

LOAD vs COLLECTIVE BLADE ANGLE

4 BLADE ROTOR

J=50.04

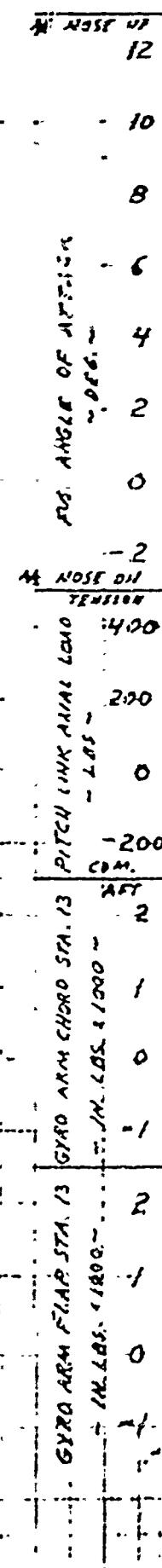
△ 120K CAS

▽ 140K CAS

N0.312. STAB. AREA 24.2 SQ. FT. @ 0.0 DEG

FIGURE 18

DARKENED SYMBOLS - CYCLE
OPEN SYMBOLS - AVERAGE



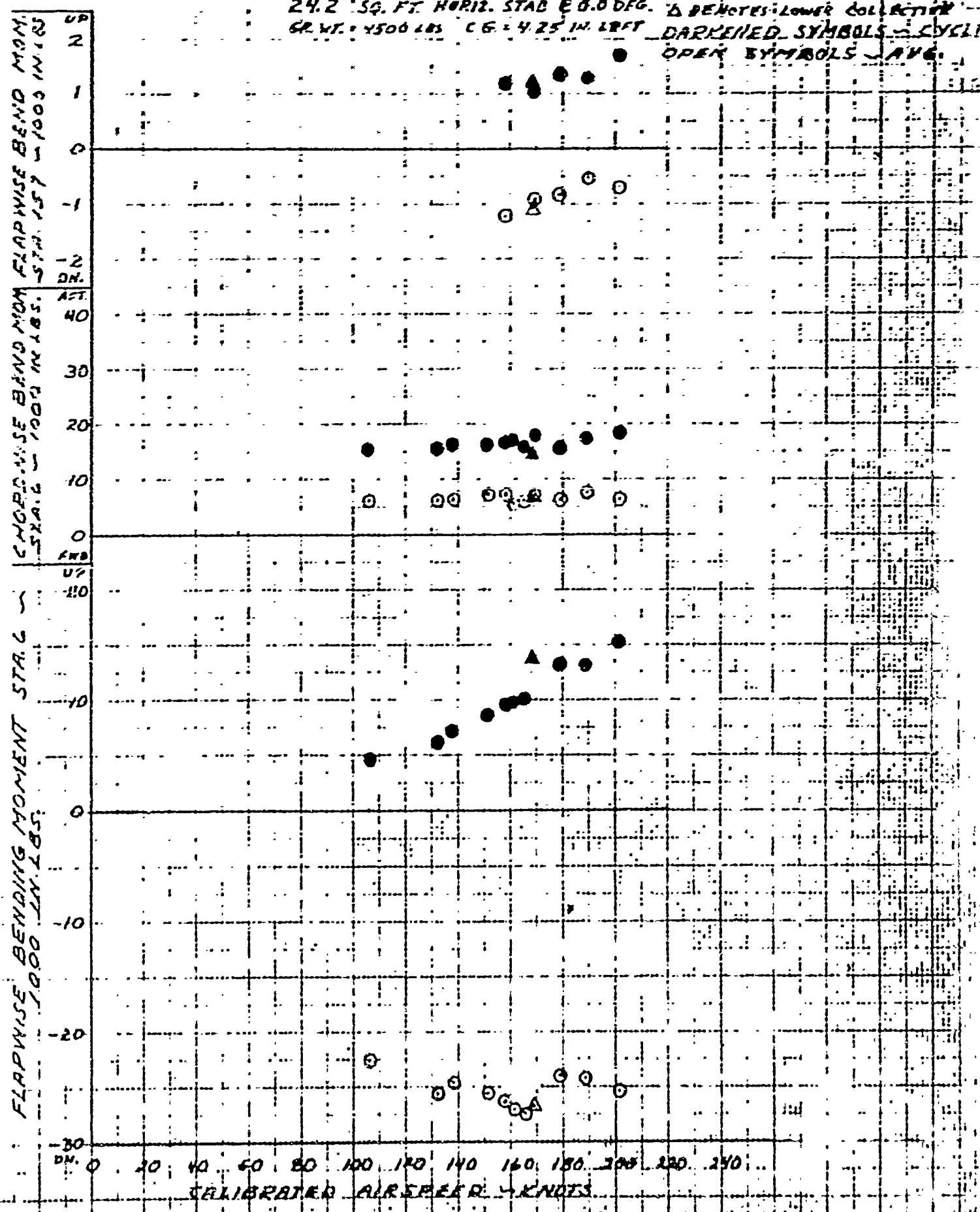
XH 51A - 100% COMPOUND
MAIN ROTOR BLADE LOADS VS. CALIBRATED AIRSPEED

4 BLADE ROTOR

FIGURE 19.

J-6C GN.

24.2 SG. FT. HORIZ. STAB E 0.0 DFG. D DENOTES LOWER COLLECTOR
SP. WT. = 4500 LBS C.G. = 4.25 IN. LEFT DARKENED SYMBOLS = S.Y.
OPEN SYMBOLS = A.Y.



W-SIA - 312 COMPOUND
MAIN ROTOR BLADE LOADS VS. CALIBRATED AIRSPEED
4 BLADE ROTOR

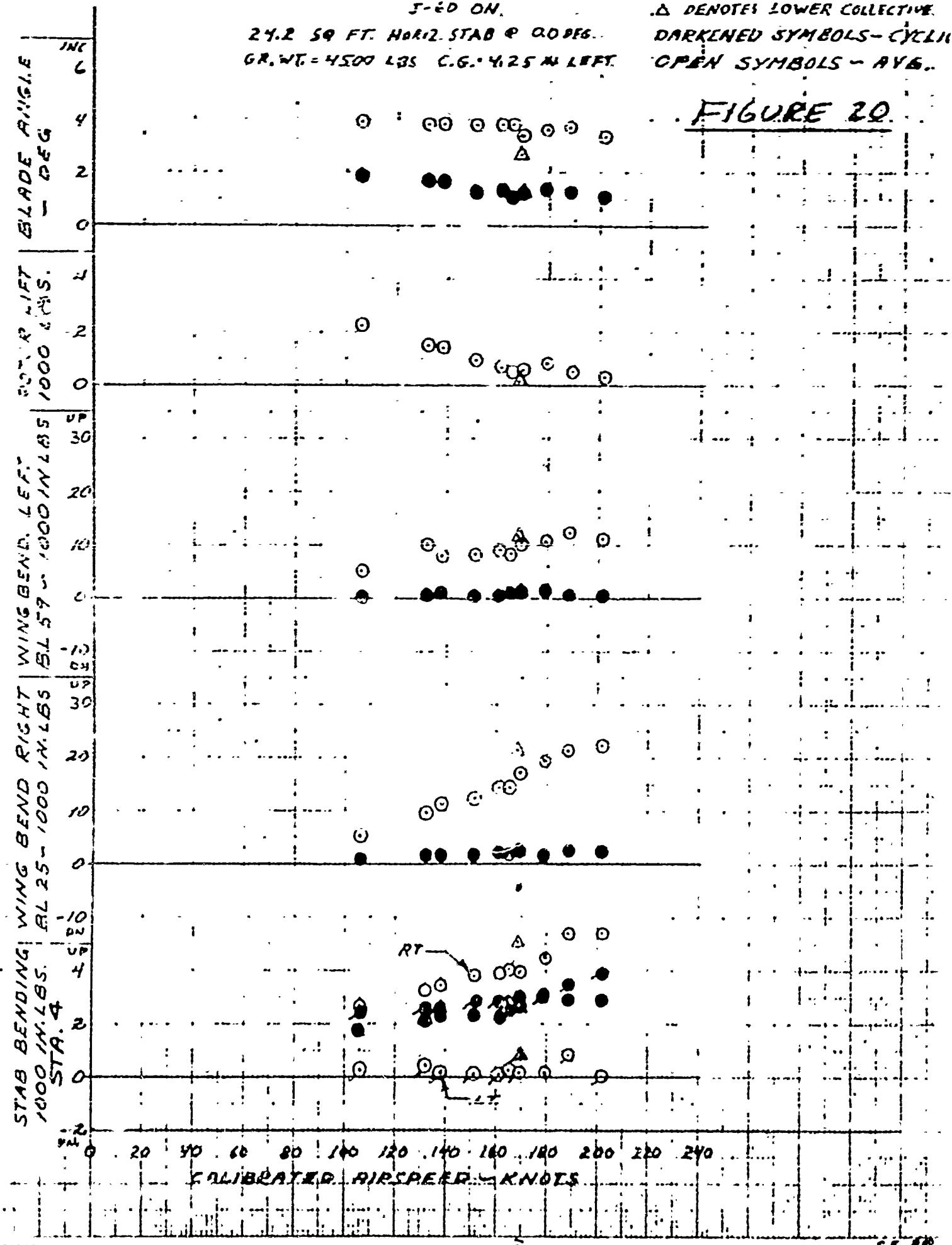
4 BLADE ROTOR

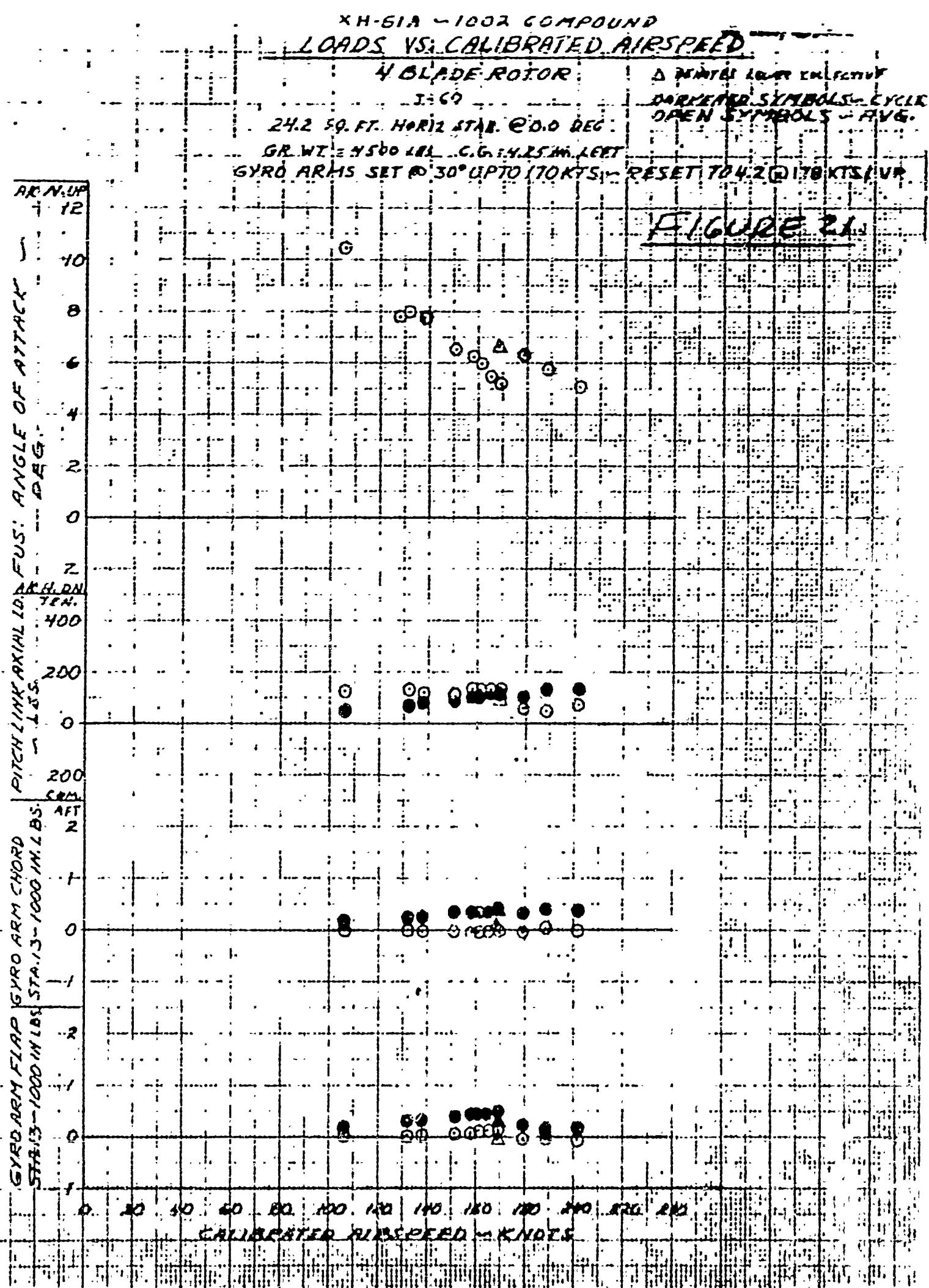
J-ED ON.

24.2 SQ FT. HORIZ. STAB @ 0 DEG.

GR. WT. = 4500 LBS C.G. = 4125 AT LEFT

Δ DENOTES LOWER COLLECTIVE
DARKENED SYMBOLS - CYCLIC
OPEN SYMBOLS - AVE.





IN - 51A B.L. N 263 S/N 1008 COMPTON

TAIL ROTOR FLAP BEND STA. 19.5 IN CALIBRATED AIRSPEED

4 BLADE ROTOR

J-60-D4

HORIZ. STAB. AREA 24.2 SQ. FT. @ 0.0 DEG.

GR. WT. 4500 LBS. C.G. 4.25 IN. 45 FT

FIGURE 22

DARKENED SYMBOLS - CYCLIC

OPEN SYMBOLS - AVERAGE

A. DENOTES LOWER COLLECTOR

PUSH TO RET
4000

800

600

400

200

TAIL ROTOR FLAP BEND STA. 19.5

-14 LBS. +

M.R. - 3 BLADE
DATA AVE.

CYCLIC

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240

CALIBRATED AIRSPEED - KNOTS

YH-51A BUNO 151263 5IN ADGE COMPARE

ROLL & PITCH COMPONENT %, CALIBRATED AIRSPEED.

4 BLADE ROTOR.

24.2 SQ. FT. HORZ. STAB. @ 0.0 DEG.

GR. WT. = 4500 LBS. C.G. = 425 IN. LEFT

Δ DENOTES LOWER COLLECTIVE

J-60 ON

FIGURE 23

NO. 1 BLADE
UP FWD

6

4

2

0

-2

-4

-6

-8

-10

-12

NO. 1 BLADE
UP AFT

-4

-2

0

-2

-4

-6

-8

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240

CALIBRATED AIRSPEED - KNOTS

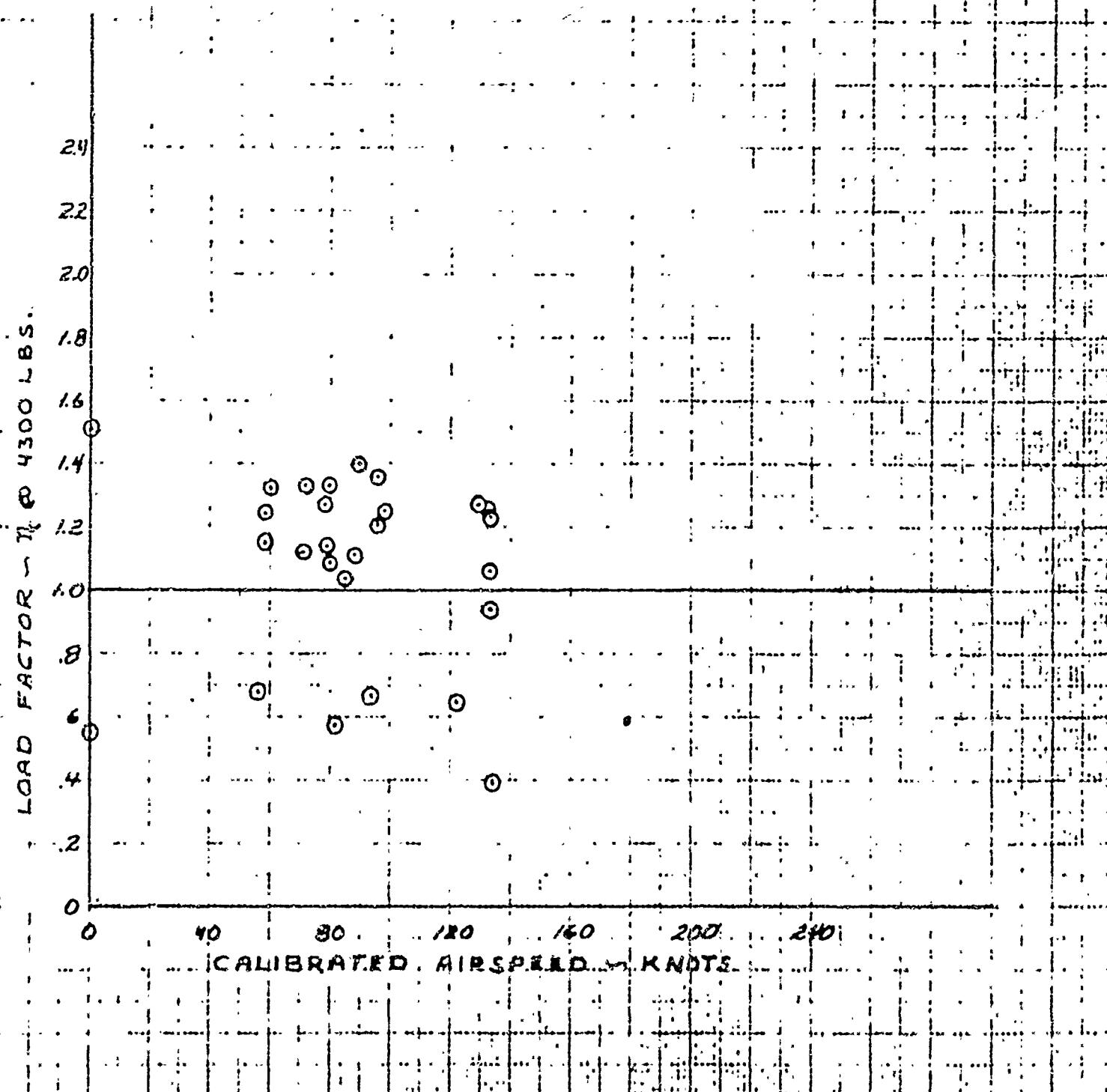
XH-51A BUNO 151263 S/N 1002 COMPOUND

V-N DIAGRAM

GROSS WT. = 4300 LBS. C.G. = 0.8 IN FWD. - 44 IN. LT.

J-60 OFF

FIGURE 21



XH-51A BUNO 151263 SYN 100R COMPOUND

V-N DIAGRAM

GROSS WEIGHT - 4300 LBS

C.G. @ 425 IN. LEFT

J-60 ON

FIGURE 25

-2.2

-2.0

-1.8

-1.6

-1.4

-1.2

-1.0

-0.8

-0.6

-0.4

-0.2

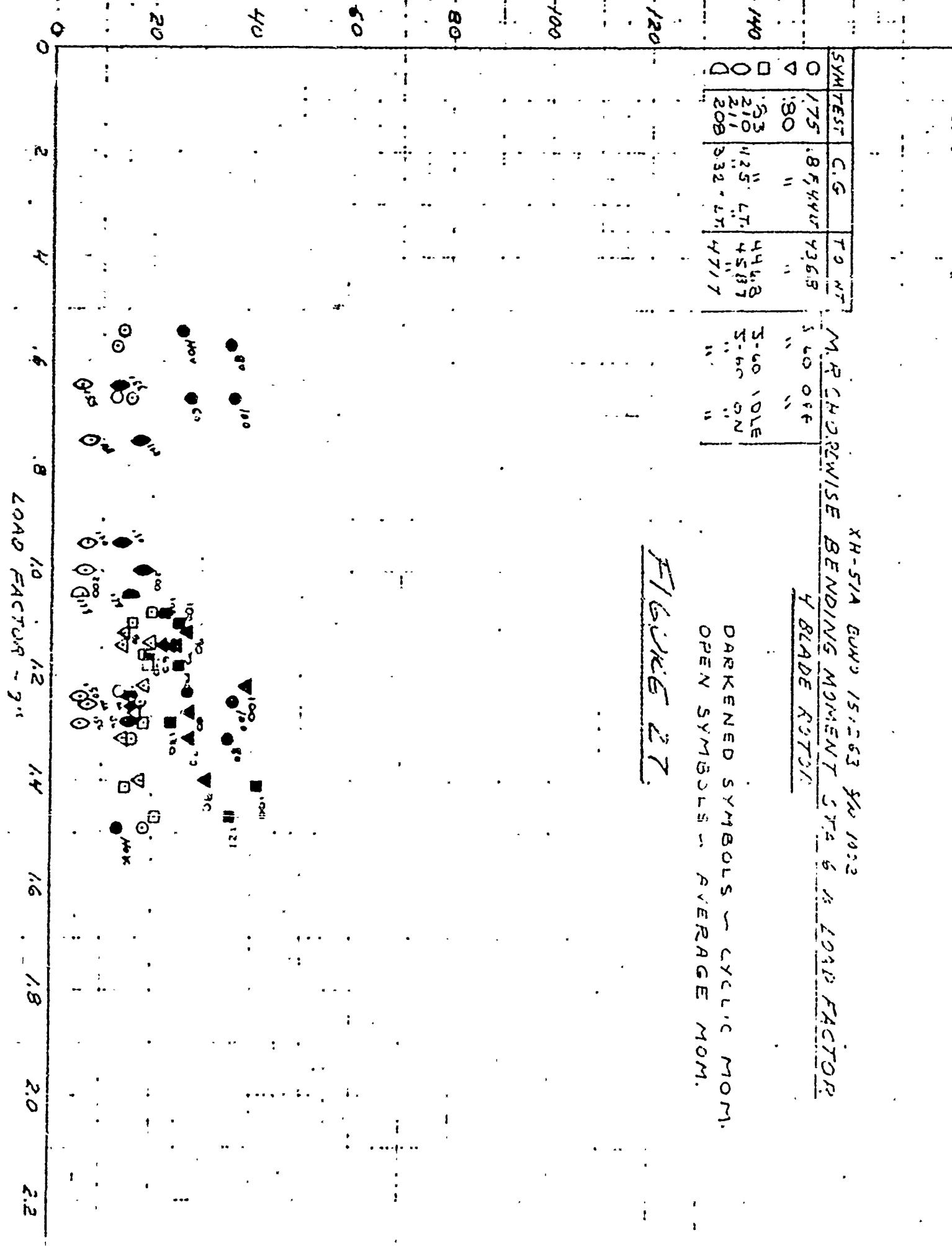
0

LOAD FACTOR = $\frac{V}{W} \text{ AND } \frac{V}{W} = 0.300, C.G. 425$

40 80 120 160 200 240
CALIBRATED SUSPENSION KNOTS

5812

CHORDWISE BENDING MOMENT STA. 6 ~ 1000.14 LBS.



DARKENED SYMBOLS = CYCLIC MOM.
OPEN SYMBOLS = AVERAGE MOM.

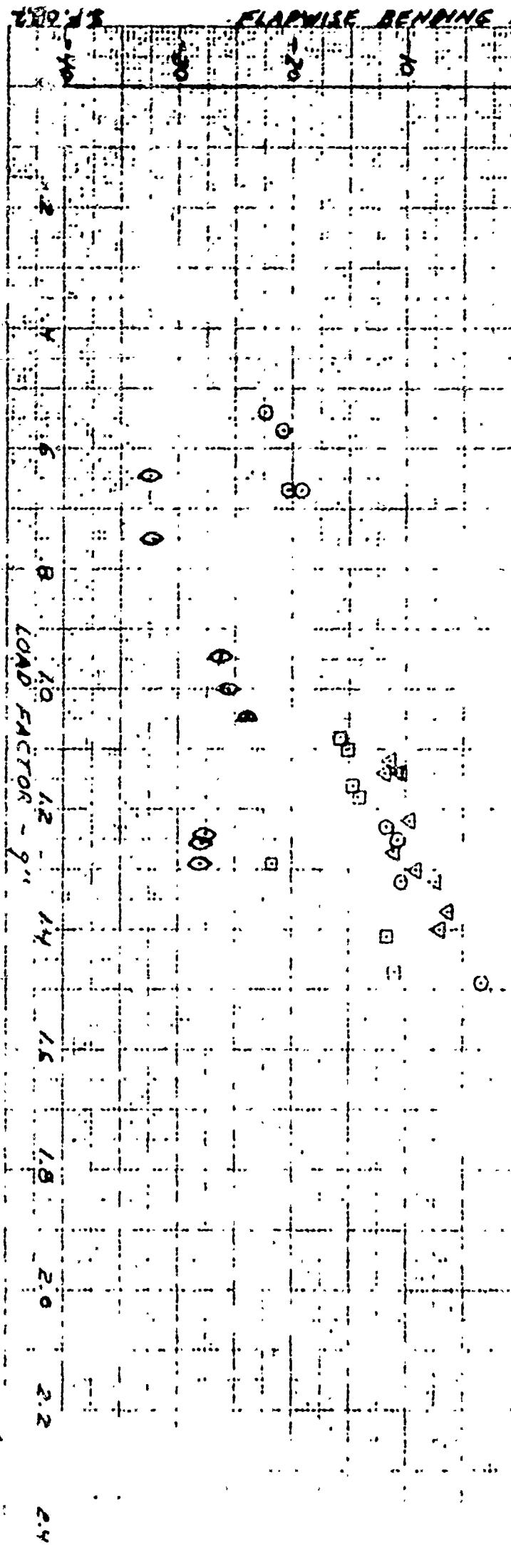
NOVEMBER 1946 FACTORS
BY ERIC RUTTER

DARKENED SYMBOLS - CYCLIC MOM.
OPEN SYMBOLS - AVERAGE MOM.

CLAPWISE BENDING MOMENT ~ 1900 14.485

SYM	TEST	C.G.	T.O. WT.	M.R. CLAPWISE BENDING MOMENT STA. 6 VS. LOAD FACTOR
0	175	.8F, 44.45	43.68	360.00F
7	180	"	"	"
3	183	"	"	340.00F
0	210	4.25 M. C.R.	45.87	340.00F
2	211	"	"	"
0	208	33.2 M. C.R.	47.77	"

FIGURE 26
 DARKENED SYMBOLS - CYCLIC MOM.
 OPEN SYMBOLS - AVERAGE MOM.



B LOAD FACTOR 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2

2.4

X H-SIA BUNO 15-263 SIN-1002 COMPOUND
M.R FLAPWISE BENDING MOMENT STA 157 V LOAD FACTOR

H-BLADE ROTOR

SYN	TEST	C.G.	T.O. WT	
0	175	8 IN. FWD - 4.4 IN LEFT	11' 4"	J-60 OFF
4	180	8 IN FWD - 4.4 IN LEFT	43.68	J-60 OFF
8	183	" " "	44.68	J-60 IDLE
12	211	4.25 IN. LEFT	45.87	" ON
16	208	3.32 IN. LEFT	47.17	" "

DARKENED SYMM CYCLIC MOM.
OPEN SYMM-AVERAGE MOM.

1.0 C.R.C 2.0

LOAD FACTOR

FLAPWISE BENDING MOMENTS (DODGE) IN-LBS

XH-51A BUNO 151263 SN 1002 C.O.P.
CABIN VIBRATIONS VS. CALIBRATED AIRSPEED

4 BLADE ROTOR

FIGURE 29

O VERTICAL VIBRATION IN PER MIL
AT ENGINE

